SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-EDA2R antibody

SL25230R

Product Name	EDA2R
Chinese Name	Tumour 坏死因子受体超家族成员 27 抗体
Alias	X linked ectodysplasin receptor; Ectodysplasin A2 isoform receptor; Ectodysplasin A2 receptor; EDA-A2 receptor; EDA2R; TNFRSF27; TNR27_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 27; X linked ectodysplasin A2 receptor; X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor; XEDAR.
Research Area	Cell biology Signal transduction Stem cells Apoptosis Cyclin transcriptional regulatory factor
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	33kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse EDA2R: 1-100/297
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed

Product Detail

The tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily represents a growing family of type I transmembrane glycoproteins that are involved in various cellular functions, including proliferation, differentiation and programmed cell death (1–3). These proteins share homology for cysteine-rich repeats in the extracellular ligand binding domain and an intracellular death domain (1–3). Members of the TNFR superfamily transmit signals through protein-protein interactions, and these signals can lead to the activation of either the caspase and Jun kinase pathways, which promote cell death, or the NFkB pathway, which results in cell survival (1). The ectodermal dysplasia receptor (EDAR) promotes all three of these pathways and mediates ectodermal differentiation (4). EDAR is encoded by the downless gene and is mutated in ectodermal dysplasia syndromes, which are characterized by impaired hair, teeth and sweat gland development (5). Ectodysplasin A (EDA) is a type II membrane protein that is encoded by the Tabby gene and produces many splice variants, the longest of which, EDA-A1, serves as the ligand for EDAR (5–7). EDA-A2, which differs from EDA-A1 by the deletion of two amino acids, binds only the X-linked ectodysplasin-A2 receptor (XEDAR) (7). Both EDAR and XEDAR exhibit homology with TROY (8).

Function:
Receptor for EDA isoform A2, but not for EDA isoform A1. Mediates the activation of the NF-kappa-B and JNK pathways. Activation seems to be mediated by binding to TRAF3 and TRAF6.

Subunit:
Associates with TRAF1, TRAF3 and TRAF6.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein.

Similarity:
Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.

SWISS:
Q8BX35

Gene ID:
245527

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 60401 Human

Entrez Gene: 245527 Mouse

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Entrez Gene: 296872 Rat

GenBank: AAQ89953 Human

Omim: 300276 Human

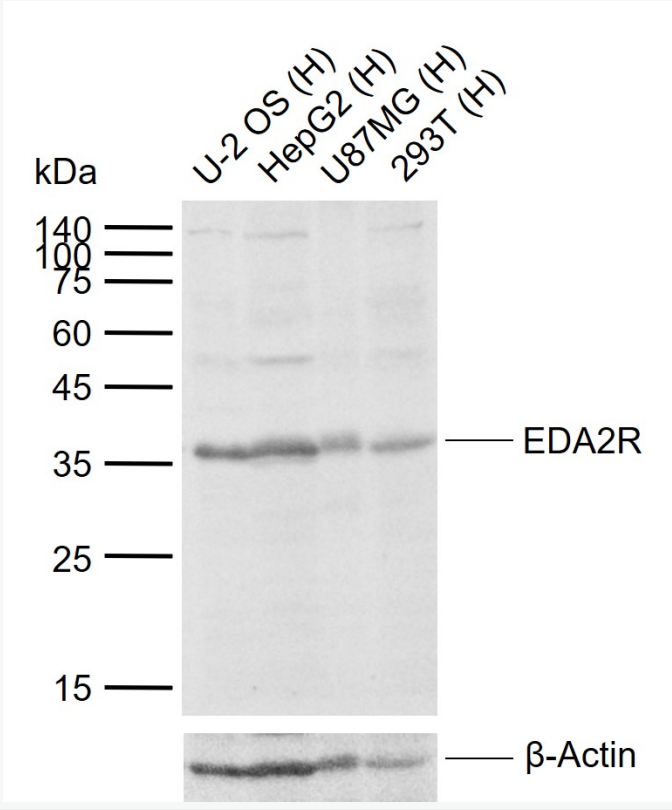
SwissProt: Q9HAV5 Human

SwissProt: Q8BX35 Mouse

Unigene: 302017 Human

Unigene: 189270 Mouse

Product Picture



Sample:

Lane 1: Human U-2 OS cell lysates

Lane 2: Human HepG2 cell lysates

Lane 3: Human U87MG cell lysates

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Lane 4: Human 293T cell lysates

Primary: Anti-EDA2R (SL25230R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 33 kDa

Observed band size: 36 kDa